

Chicago Eagle.

Entered as Second Class Matter October 11, 1899, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under Act of March 3rd, 1879.

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS, NEUTRAL IN NONE.

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TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR, NO. 22.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1913.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS WHOLE NUMBER 1,219

SULLIVAN ON TOP

His Friends Win All Along the Line in the Primary for Nominations for Municipal Offices.

Richert Is Knocked Out in Great Style in His Supposed Race for the Office of Treasurer.

Full Returns from the Wards Give the Result of the Battle for City Council Nominations in Detail and Figures.

The Independent Candidates Now Have a Chance to File Their Petitions and Show Their Running Ability to the People.

Following is the result of the primary election on Tuesday for the various city offices to be filled this spring:

CITY TREASURER.

Democrats.

Michael J. Flynn.....39,956

John A. Richert.....34,929

Republicans.

Arthur W. Peterson.....15,796

Byron V. Kanaley.....10,163

The Progressive, Charles M. Modderwell, polled 2,746, and the Socialist, T. J. Vind, 847.

CITY CLERK.

Democrats.

Francis D. Connerly.....42,019

Joseph M. Coffey.....35,543

Republicans.

William F. Peters.....10,215

William E. Stevens.....5,977

Alexander F. Wolf.....10,043

Total.....26,235

Joel F. Longenecker, the Progressive, polled 2,727 votes, while Robert H. Howe, the Socialist, got 871.

JUDGE OF SUPERIOR COURT IN CITY.

Democrats.

John M. O'Connor.....38,561

James Maher.....35,294

Republicans.

Homer E. Tinsman.....16,953

William H. Fish.....5,793

Julius A. Johnson.....5,693

The progressive, Henry W. Leman, and the Socialist, Wilbur C. Benton, had no contest.

Following are the results of the Aldermanic primaries in all the wards, with the vote for candidates. The 25th Ward nominated men for long and short terms.

Second Ward—Democrat—Thomas F. Ennis, 771; Gustave H. Wischman, 172; Charles C. Roe, 380; Ennis' plurality over Roe, 391.

Third Ward—Democrat—Thomas D. Nash, 1,543; Manley W. Cluxton, 474; Elliott E. Kraft, 140; Joseph H. Farrell, 368; James H. Kohn, 86; James E. McCarthy, 62; Nash's plurality over Cluxton, 1,069. Republican—Benedict L. Maloney, 147; Sanford K. Huston, 968; Maloney's plurality over Huston, 822. Progressive—William J. Kotzenberg, 23; Nicholas B. Salnik, 7; W. W. Mitchell, 126; Huston's majority, 821.

Fourth Ward—Democrat—William J. Shanahan, 1,773; Joseph F. Ryan, 1,933; William F. Gillet, 247; Henry Nowak, 1,028; Ryan's majority over Shanahan, 160. Republican—Thomas E. Carroll, 155; Arthur W. Sullivan, 245; Sullivan's majority, 90.

Fifth Ward—Republican—Joseph W. Abraham, 103; Joseph Pavelchik, 174; Pavelchik's majority, 71.

Sixth Ward—Democrat—William A. Harrison, 1,077; Leonard C. Smyth, 731; Harrison's majority, 346. Republican—Theodore K. Long, 1,308; Frank H. Seymour, 169; George Ephgrave, 46; Long's plurality over Seymour, 1,237.

Seventh Ward—Democrat—Oscar W. Eckland, 1,494; Samuel J. Moran, 606; John C. Behrer, 147; Eckland's plurality over Moran, 888. Republican—Roy N. Lesch, 504; Joseph M. Freese, 136; B. W. Snow, 1,623; Snow's plurality over Lesch, 1,119. Progressive—Edward J. Hess, 96; Paul M. O'Donnell, 91; Hess' majority, 5.

Eighth Ward—Democrat—John R. Emerson, 1,369; Alex S. Wisniewski, 731; Emerson's majority, 638. Republican—Tyden, 154; Tiffany, 35; Youngand, 33; Rowan, 21; Tyden's plurality over Tiffany, 119.

Ninth Ward—Democrat—Richard A. Ford, 467; Don't E. Whittenburg, 130; William Mullally, 323; Michael E. Martin, 72; John Prystalski, 985; Prystalski's plurality over Ford, 518.

Tenth Ward—Democrat—Frank Klaus, 1,385; Vladimir Moravec, 745; George W. Tebbens, 90; William G. Fick, 83; John Novotny, 133; John W. Wynants, 122; William H. Bennett, 60; Klaus' plurality over Moravec, 640.

Eleventh Ward—Democrat—Edward F. Cullerton, 1,833; Fred W. R. Bausch, 269; Cullerton's majority, 1,564.

Twelfth Ward—Democrat (long term)—William F. Schultz, 1,821; Joseph Cepak, 966; Robert L. Kakuska, 30; Emmett McGrath, 177; Schultz's plurality over Cepak, 655; short term), Joseph I. Novak, 2,443; Frank Vondrasek, 238; Anton Kindie, 161; Novak's plurality over Vondrasek, 2,205. Progressive (long term), James William McHale, 20; Stephen J. Napieralski, 21; Napieralski's majority, 1.

Thirteenth Ward—Democrat—T. J. Ahern, 2,257; Thomas J. Cassidy, 1,924; Isador J. Brown, 95; Ahern's plurality over Cassidy, 1,333.

Fourteenth Ward—Democrat—Michael F. Maher, 2,058; Justin F. McCarthy, 1,245; Maher's majority, 813. Progressive—James M. Cowder, 63; Thomas J. Milne, 25; Cowder's majority, 98.

Fifteenth Ward—Democrat—Edward J. Kaindl, 1,086; M. D. Grace, 1,250; Harry Ruben, 80; John Friedmann, 177; F. W. Miller, 19; Fred T. Bierndt, 182; Louis J. Witt, 237; Leopold J. Arnstein, 96; Grace's plurality over Kaindl, 164. Republican—Max Luster, 591; Charles O. Holby, 212; Luster's majority, 379. Progressive—Henry Utpatel, 306; Gustav Fernitz, Jr., 20; Utpatel's majority, 286.

Sixteenth Ward—Democrat—Stanley H. Kunz, 1,733; Frank Truschke, 1,344; Peter J. Lama, 58; Kunz's plurality over Truschke, 389.

Seventeenth Ward—Democrat—Theodore Lein, 619; M. G. Conley, 296; Tim I. Jacobson, 141; Lein's plurality over Conley, 313.

Eighteenth Ward—Democrat—Frank F. Gazzolo, 2,401; Benjamin Hoobler, 416; Gazzolo's majority, 1,985. Progressive—Frederick H. Scheuermann, 59; H. E. Starnes, 16; Scheuermann's majority, 43.

Nineteenth Ward—Democrat—Dennis J. Egan, 1,501; Emanuel Abraham, 1,616; Abraham's majority, 115. Republican—William Melody, 200; Fred Klein, 86; Melody's majority, 114.

Twentieth Ward—Democrat—William F. Schofield, 1,508; Ellis Geiger, 1,941; William E. Ryan, 72; Geiger's plurality over Schofield, 433. Republican—William F. Peters, 103; John V. Skinner, 213; R. R. Baldwin, 510; Baldwin's plurality over Skinner, 297.

Twenty-First Ward—Democrat—Victor J. Schaeffer, 1,950; Sant Loverde, 55; Frank Gardner, 810; Schaeffer's plurality over Gardner, 1,140.

Twenty-Second Ward—Democrat—bert Freund, 884; Freund's plurality over Olson, 211. Progressive (short term)—Thomas H. Devereaux, 135; A. D'E. Peterson, 185. Peterson's majority, 50.

Twenty-Sixth Ward—Democrat—Albert J. W. Appel, 907; Frederick Dunham, 669; J. J. Lowenthal, 550; Emil Meyer, 240; Rudolph E. Johnson, 103; Robert C. Barr, 46; Appel's plurality over Dunham, 238. Republican—William F. Lipps, 1,363; Arthur W. Hausberg, 154; Benjamin E. Burr, 31; Lipps' plurality over Hausberg, 1,209.

Twenty-Seventh Ward—Democrat—Jens N. Hyldahl, 1,377; Ed Trebing, 1,368; Michael Dominowski, 934; John R. Stafford, 132; Hyldahl's plurality over Trebing, 9.

Twenty-Eighth Ward—Democrat—John F. O'Connor, 1,060; Edward J. Green, 1,481; Green's majority, 421.

Twenty-Ninth Ward—Democrat—Felix B. Janovsky, 1,790; Thomas F. Byrne, 1,116; Charles F. Givney, 95; Frank Karas, 82; Charles A. Weber, 135; Frank Shanahan, 222; Matt Lamberty, 272; Frank Becker, 27; Louis R. Loula, 51; Janovsky's plurality over Byrne, 674. Republicans—Peter A. Wendling, 505; George M. Tobey, 406; August J. Dundel, 56; Loonce L. Drouin, 230; Martin M. Brown, 55; Wendling's plurality over Tobey, 99.

Thirtieth Ward—Democrat—George P. Latchford, 1,152; Arthur B. Curtis, 458; Martin J. McNally, 1,111; E. J. Dawson, 122; Joseph T. Mahoney, 1,030; William R. O'Toole, 827; Latchford's plurality over McNally, 42. Republican—John W. Courtney, 150; Bert W. Kelly, 163; Kelly's majority, 3.

Thirty-First Ward—Democrat—John H. Dorsey, 1,975; William A. McDaniel, 70; James J. O'Toole, 1,311; Dorsey's plurality over O'Toole, 664. Republican—James A. Kearns, 948; Victor Bovik, 435; Kearns' majority, 513.

Thirty-Second Ward—Democrat—Thomas M. Crane, 1,334; Charles F. McDonough, 249; Arthur J. Clifford, 283; William O'Rourke, 390; John M. Crane, 72; A. J. Kelly, 112; Crane's plurality over O'Rourke, 944.

Thirty-Third Ward—Democrat—Charles A. Reading, 1,245; Charles McFarland, 622; Reading's majority, 623. Republican—Irwin R. Hazen, 1,344; Olaf A. Johnsen, 313; Hazen's majority, 1,031.

Thirty-Fourth Ward—Democrat—William F. Ryan, 1,415; Fred F. Jilek, 463; Winfield J. Held, 2,338; Andrew McGarry, 109; Held's plurality over Ryan, 923. Republican—Frank Zeeman, 502; Joseph Smetana, 157; Zeeman's majority, 345.

Thirty-Fifth Ward—Democrat—Thomas J. Lynch, 1,579; William J. Clark, 999; Martin J. Healy, 1,745; Healey's plurality over Lynch, 166. Republican—Harry W. Skallerup, 575; Elmer Franklin Bubb, 74; Edward W. Nolan, 225; Skallerup's plurality over Nolan, 350.

the 7th ward in the council has started with a broadside issued by Mr. Merriam in reply to the charge of Mr. Snow that the college professor was a "40 per cent alderman." Mr. Merriam credits himself with accomplishing progress and challenged Mr. Snow to explain where he was when the telephone ordinance of 1907 passed.

The fact is dawning upon the public that the Phone Trust hangs on to its antique and out-of-date equipment just to keep prices up. The older the

kind of instrument in use the easier it is to pile up a lot of figures, proving the great cost of maintenance, and this great cost has to be added to the telephone bill of the subscriber. The only reason why the telephone Trust will not use the automatic system is because it can make more money out of the public with its antiquated service. England has adopted the automatic service, and so has far-away Australia and New Zealand.

The Trust is so busy garnering a great fortune from the people of Chicago that all that it wants is a number of friendly aldermen, and "the people be d—d."

Every effort is being made by the Trust to cloud the real situation and get away with another schedule of high prices. Every subject except the real one—overcharge of telephone rates—is brought up by the company's agents at Council Committee meetings. The rates should be cut in half to begin with, and the company should be obliged to install automatic secret service.

The Telephone Trust is getting bolder every day. The "nickel first" phone ordered out by the city council is in evidence all around.

The Phone Trust defies the authorities. It thinks that it owns the public. Perhaps, some day, it will learn its mistake.

The public should encourage the independent companies.

The people of the United States are opposed to monopoly of all kinds.

President-Elect Wilson, in his recent speech in Chicago, strongly denounced monopoly, especially by corporations.

Mayor Harrison has declared for competition in the telephone field and says that the people get better service with two companies in the field than if there was only one in the field.

Of course they do. The Trust service is bad enough in Chicago today as it is.

What would it be if the Automatic Company was not in the field. Competition by the Automatic Telephone Company has forced the Trust Company to make some necessary improvements that it would never have made without competition.

The American people are opposed to being turned over to the tender mercies of any corporation as mere serfs.

With telephone monopoly they would be serfs in Chicago sure enough.

The telephone charges of the Trust in this city are outrageous as it is.

What would they be if the Automatic competition was driven from the field?

Encourage the Automatic to defeat monopoly. It gives the best service in every way now.

The paid champions of utility monopoly are at work. Watch them. They will bear watching.

If the Council abolishes the flat telephone rate for the reason that the telephone trust asks it to abolish it, then the Council should order the company to give a rebate of two cents upon every five-cent call. The tele-

phone trust complains that flat rate phones increase its burden 25 per cent. That users of flat rate phones only pay one and a half cents a call, while the whole service, medium and flat, costs the company over two cents a call. Very well, let the Aldermen say to the phone crowd: "We have cut off 25 per cent of your burden. This will increase your revenue. Give the people the benefit and let them have a rebate of two cents on every call."

Telephone users who have been paying high prices to the Trust view with pleasure the attitude of President-elect Wilson towards monopoly.

President-elect Wilson says that monopoly must go and the Phone Trust is the biggest monopoly in the country.

Many people regret that the present administration has not been more vigorous in its opposition to Telephone Monopoly than it has.

Attorney General Wickersham has called the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission to alleged discrimination against independent companies, especially in long distance service.

Calling the commission's attention to the immensity of the subject, Mr. Wickersham said:

"There are said to be some 20,000 independent telephone companies, representing investments aggregating many millions of dollars, which together operate more than 4,000,000 telephones. No one of these companies represents capital or business comparable in size with that of the American company or any of its principal subsidiary companies."

"The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, either directly or through subsidiary companies whose stock it owns, operate what is known generally as the Bell telephone system, which reaches upwards of 70,000 places, distributed among practically all the states of the union, having some 4,500,000 telephones in use, and operating the principal long distance lines between the states."

"It has an invested capital of a book value of nearly \$600,000,000. It also is the owner of a large block of stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company, through which it practically controls the operations of the telegraph and cable lines of that corporation."

The state employment bureaus should be cleaned out from top to bottom.

If the Democratic Congressmen want to be faithful to their promises to the people let them take the tariff off on all foodstuffs.

One of the first things Governor Dunne should do is to clean out the Illinois Free Employment offices in Chicago. The incompetent way they have been run has been a matter of public talk for a long time.

Look out for the forest preserve graft.

A referendum on phone rates will mean lower rates.

And now for the election.

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FOR COMPETITION

It Is the Only Thing that Will Help Out the People in Their Fight with Monopoly.

The Independent Telephone System Of the United States Must Be Encouraged or the Trust Will Rule.

The People of Chicago Are at the Mercy of the Telephone Trust To-day and Are Absolutely Owned by the Big Monopoly.

The Nickel First Phone Is Doing Business Right Along Despite the Orders of the City Council to Discontinue It.



ROGER C. SULLIVAN.
Democratic Leader Whose Friends Won Out Last Tuesday.

Twenty-Fifth Ward—Democrat (long term)—Burrell D. Jones, 1,521; Joseph Tyssowski, 253; Jones' majority, 1,268. Republican (long term)—Henry D. Capitain, 2,345; George H. Gorman, 322; Capitain's majority, 2,023. Progressive (long term)—H. D. Moreland, 149; Harper E. Osborn, 190; Osborn's majority, 41. Democrat (short term)—L. D. Wallace, Jr., 1,293; Earl M. Watters, 433; Wallace's majority, 860. Republican (short term)—George Stollery, 373; George Remus, 288; William A. Olson, 673; Thomas W. Gilmore, 490; Jacob Al-

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